The People's Press.

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The People's Press.

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Horrors of Ancient War.

The siege that seems to epitomize all the horrors of such contests, forming as it were the last crowning scene of a nation's tragedy, was the siege of Jerusalem by Titus, A. D. 70. The city then contained, according to Tacitus, six hundred thousand inhabitants. Josephus has well narrated the sufferings of his countrymen, not merely from the Romans, but also from the savage factions of the two rival chiefs, Simon and John,—the former of whom held the upper city, the latter, the temple. Their followers tore each other to pieces up to the moment that the Romans broke through the walls. The mode in which Titus conducted this memorable siege furnishes a good example of the manner in which the Romans conducted such operations. His legionaries having established their camps on Scopas and the Mount of Olives, began to burn the suburbs of Jerusalem, cut down the trees, and raise banks of earth and timber against the walls. On these works were placed archers and hurlers of javelins, and before them the catapults and ballista that threw darts and huge stones. The Jews replied from the engines which they had taken from Roman detachments, but they used them awkwardly and ineffectually. They, however, were very daring in their sorties, endeavoring to burn the Roman military engines and the hurdles with which the Roman pioneers covered themselves when at work. The Romans also built towers fifty cubits high, plated with iron, in which they placed archers and slingers to drive the Jews from the walls. At last about the fifteenth day of the siege, the greatest of the Roman battering rams began to shake the outer wall, and the Jews yielded up the first line of defence. Five days after, Titus broke through the second wall, into a place full of narrow streets, crowded with braziers', clothiers' and wool-merchants' shops; but the Jews rallying, drove out the Romans, who, not having made the breach sufficiently large, were with difficulty rescued by their archers. Four days later, however, Titus retook the second wall, and then waited for famine to do its work within the city. The Jews now began to desert in great numbers to the enemy, and all these wretches the Romans tortured and crucified before the walls (at one time five hundred a day,) so that, as Josephus says, "room was wanted for the crosses, and crosses wanted for the bodies."

At this crisis of the siege, the Jews, undermining one of the Roman towers, set it on fire, and did their best to destroy all the besiegers' work. Titus now determined to slowly starve out his stubborn enemies, and began to build a wall around the city. This wall, with thirteen forts, the Roman soldiers completed in three days. Famine, in the meantime, was ravaging the unhappy city. Whole families perished daily, and the streets were strewn with dead bodies that no one cared to bury.—Thieves plundered the half-deserted homes, and murdered any who showed signs of resistance, or who lingered in the last agonies of starvation. The dead, the Jews threw down from the walls into the valleys below. In the meantime, the Roman soldiers, abundantly supplied with corn from Syria, mocked the starving men on the walls, by showing them food. The palm-trees and olive-trees around Jerusalem, had been all destroyed, but Titus, sending to the Jordan for timber, again raised banks around the castle of Antonia. Inside the city the seditions grew more violent, the partisans of John and Simon murdering each other daily, and plundering the temple of the sacred vessels. A rumor spreading in the Roman camp that the Jewish deserters swallowed their money before they left Jerusalem, led to the murder, in one night, Josephus says, of nearly two thousand of these unhappy creatures. Again a part of the wall fell before the battering-rams, but only to discover to the Romans a fresh rampart built behind it. In one attack a brave Syrian soldier of the cohorts, with eleven other men, succeeded in reaching the top of the wall, but they were overwhelmed by the Jews. A few days after, twelve Roman soldiers scrambled up by night through a breach in the tower of Antonia, killed the guards, and sounding trumpets, summoned the rest of the army to their aid. The tower once carried, the Romans tried to force their way into the temple, and a hand-to-hand fight ensued, which terminated in the Romans being driven back to the tower of Antonia. The Jews now seeing the temple in danger, and the assault recommencing, set fire to the cloister that joined the temple and the castle of Antonia, and prepared for a desperate resistance in their last stronghold. In this conflagration many of the Romans, advancing too eagerly, perished.

During all this fighting, the famine within the city grew worse and worse. The wretched people ate their shoes, belts, and even the leather thongs of their shields.—Friends fought for food, and robbers broke into every house where it was known that corn was hidden. Josephus even mentions a well-known case of a woman of wealth, from beyond Jordan, who ate her own child. The walls of the temple were so massive as to resist the battering-rams for six days, so Titus at last gave orders to burn down the gates. At last, after a desperate resistance, the Jews were driven into the inner court and the temple was set on fire and destroyed, in spite of all the efforts of Titus to save it. When the Jews first saw the flames spring up, Josephus says they raised a great shout of despair, and sixteen thousand of the defenders perished in the fire. The Romans, in the fury of the assault, burnt down the treasury chambers filled with gold, and other riches, and all the cloisters, into which multitudes of Jews had fled, expecting something miraculous, as their false prophet had predicted. Titus now attacked the upper city, and raised banks against it, at which about forty thousand of the inhabitants deserted to the Roman camp. The final resistance was very feeble, for the Jews were now utterly disheartened. The Romans, once masters of the walls, spread like a deluge over the city, slew all the Jews they met in the narrow lanes, and set fire to the houses.—In many of these they found entire families dead of hunger, and these places, in their horror, the soldiers left unplundered. The Romans, weary at last of slaying, Titus gave orders that no Jew, unless found with arms in his hand, should be killed.—But some soldiers kept on butchering the old and infirm, and driving the youths and women into the court of the temple. The males under seventeen were sent to the Egyptian mines; several thousand were given to provincial amphitheatres to fight with the gladiators and wild beasts; but before all could be sent away, eleven thousand of them perished from famine. Altogether, in this cruel siege, there perished eleven hundred thousand Jews. This enormous multitude is accounted for by the fact that when Titus sat down before Jerusalem, the city was full of people from all parts of Judea, come up to celebrate the feast of unleavened bread.—*All the Year Round.*

Politeness is a capital which pays better than any other investment known. It can be acquired by any one without cost and without price, and when properly expended pays a most extravagant interest. It is surprising, therefore, that any one should fail to acquire some of the stock.—Strange as it is, however, it is nevertheless true; and people are every day seen who have not the smallest amount of it. They are rough, uncouth, unmindful of the feelings of others, and devoid of true friends. But to the polite person no matter what his faults may be, a degree of forbearance is accorded, while his popularity is such as to secure to him scores of friends and admirers. This being true and patent to all, we wonder why any one should neglect to be polite and courteous to all his fellow-beings on any and all occasions.

There is a structure which everybody is building, young and old, each one for himself. It is called character, and in it every act is a stone. If day by day we are careful to build our lives with pure, noble and upright deeds, at the end they will stand a fair temple, honored by God and man. But as one leak will sink a ship, and one flaw break a chain, so one mean, dishonorable, untruthful act or word will forever leave its impress and work its influence on our character. Then let the several deeds unite to form a day, and one by one the days grow in noble years, and the years, as they slowly pass, will raise at last a beautiful edifice, enduring forever to our praise.

COLORS.—It is a great art to know exactly what colors go best together. Green looks well with gold, violet or red; pale blue, with scarlet; pink, with black or white, and gray with scarlet or pink. A cold color generally requires a warm tint to give it life. White and black are usually safe for any complexion. Pink is becoming to some but not if there is much color in the cheeks or lips. Maize or straw color is particularly becoming to people of dark complexion, with black hair and eyes. Above all, whatever be the color of the dress, the ornaments and trimmings, throughout, should be correspondent one with the other. If all that finishes a dress harmonizes, then the general effect cannot fail of being good.

NATURAL CULTIVATION.—He that cultivates well, and keeps the soil stirred and loose in his orchard, has his ground nearer a state of nature than the slovenly man who pretends to take nature for his guide, and allows the weeds and the grass to grow in his orchard; allows the sun to bake and the rains to beat the soil as hard as a country road. In a natural state, trees and plants get natural cultivation, so to speak; that is to say, they are close together and their leaves and branches shade the ground so the sun cannot bake it, the leaves and branches also break the force of the rain and prevent the ground from being beat down; but, more than all, the yearly crop of leaves and decaying branches fall to the ground and remain there, forming a natural mulch, which keeps the ground loose and porous.

Col. Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte has returned to Baltimore, having served with credit during the Franco-Prussian war. He had an interview with Napoleon the Third as he passed through England, but either does not know, or will not speak of the Emperor's plans for the future.

GRANT'S RENOMINATION BILL.

The Dawn of Imperialism at Washington---The Ku-Klux Bill as it passed Congress---Grant nearly a Full-Fledged Dictator.

An act to enforce the provisions of the Fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States and for other purposes.

Be it enacted, &c., That any person, who under color of any law, statute, ordinance, regulation, custom or usage of any State, shall subject, or cause to be subjected, any person within the jurisdiction of the United States, to the deprivation of any rights, privileges or immunities secured by the Constitution of the United States, shall, any such law, statute, ordinance, regulation, custom, or usage of the State to the contrary notwithstanding, be liable to the party injured in any action at law, suit in equity, or other proper proceeding for redress; such proceeding to be prosecuted in the several District or Circuit Courts of the United States, with and subject to the same rights of appeal, review upon error, and other remedies provided in like cases in such courts, under the provisions of the act of the 9th of April, 1866, entitled "An act to protect all persons in the United States in their civil right, and to furnish the means of their vindication," and the other remedial laws of the United States which are in their nature applicable in such cases.

WHAT CONSTITUTES A HIGH CRIME.

Sec. 2. That if two or more persons within any State or Territory of the United States shall conspire together to overthrow, or to put down, or to destroy by force the government of the United States, or to levy war against the United States, or to oppose by force the authority of the Government of the United States, or by force, intimidation or threat, to prevent, hinder, or delay the execution of any law of the United States, or by force to seize, take or possess any property of the United States contrary to the authority thereof, or by force, intimidation or threat to prevent any person from accepting or holding any office, or trust, or place of confidence under the United States, or from discharging the duties thereof, or by force, intimidation or threat to induce any officer of the United States to leave any State, district, or place where his duties as such officer might be lawfully performed, or to injure him in his person while engaged in the lawful discharge of the duties of his office, or to injure his property so as to molest, hinder, interfere with or impede him in the discharge of his official duty, or by force, intimidation, or threat to deter any party or witness in any court of the United States from attending such court, or from testifying in any matter pending in such court, fully, and truthfully, or to injure any such party or witness in his person or property on account of his having so attended or testified, or by force, intimidation or threat, to influence the verdict, presentment, or indictment of any juror or grand juror in any court of the United States, or to injure such juror in his person or property on account of any verdict, presentment, or indictment lawfully assented to by him, or on account of his being or having been such juror, or shall conspire together or go in disguise upon the public highway or the premises of another for the purpose, either directly or indirectly, of depriving any person or any class of persons of

THE EQUAL PROTECTION OF THE LAWS,

equal privileges or immunities under the laws, or for the purpose of preventing or hindering the constituted authorities of any State from giving or securing to all persons within such State the equal protection of the laws, or shall conspire together for the purpose of in any manner impeding, hindering, obstructing or defeating the due course of justice in any State or Territory, with intent to deny to any citizen of the United States the due and equal protection of the laws, or to injure any person in his person or his property for lawfully enforcing the right of any person or class of persons to the equal protection of the laws, or by force, intimidation or threat to prevent any citizen of the United States lawfully entitled to vote from giving his support or advocacy in a lawful manner toward or in favor of the election of any lawfully qualified person as an elector of President or Vice-President of the United States, or as a member of the Congress of the United States, or to injure any such citizen in person or property on account of such support or advocacy, each and every person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a high crime, and, upon conviction thereof in any District or Circuit Court of the United States or District or Supreme Court of any Territory of the United States having jurisdiction of similar offences, shall be punished by a fine not less than five hundred nor more than five thousand dollars, or by imprisonment—with or without hard labor, as the court may determine—for a period of not less than six months nor more than six years, as the court may determine, or by both such fine and imprisonment, as the court shall determine. And if any one or more persons engaged in any such conspiracy, shall do, or cause to be done, any act in furtherance of the object of such conspiracy, whereby any person shall be injured in his person or property, or deprived of having and exercising any right or privilege of a citizen of the United States, the person so injured or deprived of such rights and privileges may have and maintain an action for the recovery of damages occasioned by such injury or deprivation of rights and privileges against any one or more of the persons engaged in such conspiracy, such action to be prosecuted in the proper District or Circuit Court of the United States, with, and subject to the same rights of appeal, review upon error, and other remedies provided in like cases, in such Courts under the provisions of the act of April 9, 1866, entitled "An act to protect all persons in the United States in their civil rights, and to furnish the means of their vindication."

GIVING THE PRESIDENT POWER TO USE THE MILITIA.

Sec. 3. That in all cases where insurrection, domestic violence, unlawful combinations or conspiracies in any State shall so obstruct or hinder the execution of the laws thereof, and of the United States, as to deprive any portion or class of the people of such State of any of the rights, privileges or immunities, or protection, named in the Constitution and secured by this act, and the constituted authorities of such State shall either be unable to protect, or shall from any cause fail in or refuse protection of the people in such rights, such facts shall be deemed a denial by such State of the equal protection of the laws to which they are entitled under the Constitution of the United States; and in all such cases, or whenever any such insurrection, violence, unlawful combination, or conspiracy shall oppose or obstruct the laws of the United States, or the due execution thereof, or impede or obstruct the due course of justice under the same, it shall be lawful for the President, and it shall be his duty to take such measures, by the employment of the militia or the land and naval forces of the Unitid States, or of either, or by other means, as he may deem necessary, for the suppression of such insurrection, domestic violence, or combinations; and any person who shall be arrested under the provisions of this and the preceding section shall be delivered to the Marshal of the proper district, to be dealt with according to law.

WHEN THE HABEAS CORPUS MAY BE SUSPENDED.

Sec. 4. That whenever in any State or part of a State the unlawful combinations named in the preceding section of this act shall be organized and armed, and so numerous and powerful as to be able by violence to overthrow or set at defiance the constituted authorities of such State, and of the United States within such State, or when the constituted authorities are in complicity with, or shall connive at the unlawful purposes of such powerful and armed combinations, and whenever, by reason of either or all the causes aforesaid, the conviction of such offenders and the preservation of the public safety shall become in such district impracticable, in every such case such combinations shall be deemed a rebellion against the Government of the United States; and during the continuance of such rebellion, and within the limits of the district which shall be so under the sway thereof, such limits to be prescribed by proclamation, it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, when in his judgment the public safety shall require it, to suspend the privileges of the writ of *habeas corpus*, to the end that such rebellion may be overthrown: Provided, That all the provisions of the second section of this act entitled "An act relating to *habeas corpus*, and regulating judicial proceedings in certain cases," approved March 3, 1863, which relates to the discharge of prisoners other than prisoners of war, and to the penalty for refusing to obey the order of the court, shall be in full force so far as the same are applicable to the provisions of this section: Provided further, That the President shall first have made proclamation, as now provided by law, commanding such insurgents to disperse: And provided also, That the provisions of this section shall not be in force after the end of the next regular session of Congress.

REPEALING THE TEST OATH.

Sec. 5. That no person shall be a grand or petit juror in any court of the United States upon any inquiry, hearing, or trial of any suit, proceeding or prosecution based upon or arising under the provisions of this act who shall, in the judgment of the court, be in complicity with any such combination or conspiracy; and every such person shall, before entering upon any such inquiry, hearing or trial, take and subscribe an oath in open court that he has never, directly or indirectly, counselled, advised or voluntarily aided any such combination or conspiracy, and such and every person who shall take this oath and shall therein swear falsely, shall be guilty of perjury, and shall be subject to the pains and penalties declared against that crime; and the first section of the act, entitled, "An act defining additional causes for challenge, and prescribing an additional oath for grand and petit jurors in the United States courts," approved June 16, 1862, be and the same is hereby repealed,

MAKING PERSONS LIABLE FOR KU-KLUX OUTRAGES.

Sec. 6. That any person or persons having knowledge that any of the wrongs conspired to be done, and mentioned in the second section of this act, are about to be committed, and having power to prevent or aid in preventing the same, shall neglect or refuse so to do, and such wrongful act shall be committed, such person or persons shall be liable to the person injured or his legal representative for all damages caused by any such wrongful act which such first named person or persons by reasonable diligence could have prevented, and such damages may be recovered in an action on the case in the proper Circuit Court of the United States; and any number of persons guilty of such wrongful neglect or refusal may be joined as defendants in such action, provided that such action shall be commenced within one year after such cause of action shall have occurred; and if the death of any person shall be caused by any such wrongful act and neglect, the legal representative of such deceased person shall have such action therefor, and may recover not exceeding $5,000 damages therein, for the widow of such deceased person, if any there be, or if there be no widow, for the benefit of the next of kin of such deceased person.

Sec. 7. That nothing herein contained shall be construed to supersede or repeal any former act or law, except so far as the same may be repugnant thereto; and any offences heretofore committed against the tenor of any former act shall be prosecuted, and any proceeding already commenced for the prosecution thereof shall be continued and completed the same as if this act had not been passed except so far as the provisions of this act may go to sustain and validate such proceedings.

Bismarck receives now, for the various offices which he holds in the cabinet and in the army, an aggregate salary of forty-one thousand thalers. His large estate at Varzin yields him an additional twenty thousand thalers, so that the great chancellor of the Germanic empire is now in very comfortable circumstances. Twenty years ago he was so largely in debt that he was unable to raise two hundred dollars on his note at a Berlin banking-house.

Three Methodist preachers are about to start on a missionary expedition to convert the inhabitants of the western slope of the Continent. They will take with them a tent capable of covering four thousand people, and will journey across the plains, preaching as they go. Their objective point is California, but on their return they will pitch their tent among the Mormons for a while and hold a camp meeting in Salt Lake City.

STATE ITEMS.

The Hillsboro *Recorder* says that a few days ago, Robert W. Dabbs, residing near Reidsville, Rockingham County, in the very face of his wife and other witnesses, eloped to parts unknown to his frow, with a frail but fair damsel of the neighborhood who stole his affections while sojourning in the family.

A colored man named Bob Kelley has been lodged in jail at Lumberton on the charge of having murdered a fellow freedman, Andrew Brown, some months ago.

J. S. Bryant, U. S. revenue detective, recently arrested Turner Lawrence, in Johnson county, for selling, as is alleged, unstamped tobacco, and seized a parcel of the tobacco. While Bryant was busy prosecuting the case in Raleigh, Lawrence got out a warrant in Johnson, and had the detective bound over to court, for *stealing* his tobacco. Diamond cut diamond in that case.

Mr. W. D. Holt, living near Boon Hill, Johnson county, was murdered by some unknown person on Monday week about 10 o'clock in the morning. He had gone with some ladies from his residence to Boon Hill, and on his return home alone, was shot and instantly killed by some person in ambush. Twenty-four buck shot entered his left side and breast. So says the *Telegram*.

The *Telegram* charges that bands of disguised men are committing outrages in Harnett, Chatham and Cumberland counties. If the charge is true, the law abiding citizens should band together and assist the proper officers in ferreting out the scoundrels, and delivering them up to justice. This "outrage" business must end.

On the night of the 12th ult., says the *Southern Home*, the barn of Peter Baxter, in Lincoln county, was burned, together with a valuable horse and mule. John Miller, one of Holden's militia last summer, confessed that he and Frank Carpenter, another radical, who is now in jail, conspired to do the work, and that Carpenter applied the torch to the building.

There is to be a big land sale at Asheville on the 6th of June next, of some 250,000 acres in Cherokee, Clay, Catawba, Macon and other counties, belonging to Geo. W. Swepson, and held in trust by N. W. Woodfin and R. W. Pulliam for the benefit of the Western N. C. R. R. Co. The sale will continue from day to day until all is disposed of.

John L. Jones, Esq., of Milton, N. C., a Justice of the Peace, being greatly annoyed and bedeviled by that portion of his constituents called 15th amendments, has resigned his office in disgust. He was magistrate before and during the war, and probably married more runaway matches than any other living man.

It is the bounden duty for North Carolina herring to be cheap this year. The *North Carolinian* says the herring fisheries on the Pasquotank, and its tributaries, are doing better than usual; and the same report comes from the other herring fisheries.

A. G. Thornton, the chairman of the late radical Board of Commissioners of the town of Fayetteville, has been arrested at the suit of the new Board for failure to produce the town tax lists.

Jerry Townsend, a colored man, was crushed to death between two railroad cars, the other day, at the Wilmington depot of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad.

A number of those who left New Hanover and adjoining counties a few months ago, for Texas, are very much disappointed and dissatisfied, and are coming back to North Carolina.

The Statesville *American* is yearning for some one to put up a paper mill in Iredell, and is eloquent over the advantages which that county affords for such an enterprise.

The Revenue men seized a lot of manufactured tobacco at Selma and at Smithfield, on the 22d ult., because of counterfeit stamps. It was the property of R. W. Norwood, and others.

The *Courrier des Etats-Unis*, the organ in New York of the French citizens in America, favors the project to establish a French colony in North Carolina.

Bricks are very much in demand in Raleigh, and few or none are to be had. An ordinary article readily commands from $10 to $12 per thousand.

The residence of Mr. Duskins, at Thomasville, was destroyed by fire on the night of the 17th ult.

GENERAL NEWS.

The defaulting cashier of the Bank of Montreal, Canada, has been arrested at Rome, New York, with all the missing funds of the bank in his possession. His friends claim that he is insane. Yes, that's the way. Catch one of these big rascals, and he is sure to be crazy, or anything else that will keep him out of the penitentiary.

Otto Goldschmidt, the husband of Jenny Lind, has just received about $4,700 from the proprietor of an English newspaper, in a libel suit, for republishing from an American paper that he had squandered away his wife's fortune. It was proved on the trial that Jenny Lind's fortune was settled on herself at the time of marriage, and

A negro horse-thief and desperado, who shot and severely wounded two men at Nelson C. H., Virginia, last week, was pursued and overtaken by a party determined to capture him. He attempted to shoot one of them, but was killed on the spot. He went by the name of "Doctor Domini," and was as blood-thirsty as a tiger.

Stephen Girard has an imitator in the late Robert Barnes, of Evansville, Indiana, who has left $500,000 to build and endow a college in that State, enjoining that no missionary or minister of any denomination or sect whatever hold office in the institution, or even be allowed to visit the premises.

The Indians are committing terrible atrocities in new Mexico. The troops recently found the remains of a party of nine whites whom they had murdered near Fort Bayard. After slaying their victims, they cut off their heads, and amused themselves in sticking men's heads on women's bodies and *vice versa*.

There was a general suspension of work throughout the boot and shoe factories of Baltimore on the 14th ult., two thirds of the operatives having suddenly struck. The strike was occasioned by the discharge of female operatives who had joined a secret labor reform organization.

There are four hundred and fifty-one churches in the city of Philadelphia, while New York has only three hundred and forty-four with a capacity to seat 289,900 persons. The total value of the church property in New York is $73,421,000.

The people of Texas are agitating the division of the State, those living in the western half complaining that they are taxed for the benefit of their eastern brethren. The question promises to become an important one in State politics.

The State of Wisconsin has abolished the grand jury system. The act goes into effect on the 1st of July next. This is a somewhat doubtful experiment and the people of other States will look for its results with great interest.

Johnson county, Indiana, has only two persons in its jail, one for elopement and the other for horse-stealing, and both are preachers. True piety must be under an eclipse up there.

In New York city, the first week in April opened with two inches of snow, and closed with the thermometer at eighty degrees and a fatal case of sunstroke.

A writer in the Boston Herald suggests the taxing of cats as a means of facilitating the payment of the national debt. Wonder if we can't find a few more things to tax?

A man in Virginia recently accidentally killed another whose life was insured to a very large amount, and now the insurance company is going to bring suit against the luckless homicide for destroying its property!

It is stated that six Japanese cadets are to be appointed to West Point, the expense attending their education to be defrayed by the Japanese government. Who comes next?

It turns out that Bismarck is only a prince during his life-time, the title is not hereditary in his family, and we don't suppose it matters much one way or the other.

Horse thieves are coming to grief in Virginia. Several noted ones are in the hands of the authorities in different parts of the State.

Heavy fighting is going on in various parts of Cuba. The insurgents seem to have determined upon conducting a regular guerilla warfare.

The Nebraska State Lunatic Asylum has been burned. Two of the inmates, one of whom was a chained maniac, were burned with it. Loss about $100,000.

John D. Reilly, Postmaster at Irvinton, Nebraska, has been arrested for robbing the mail of registered letters. His depredations, so far as discovered, amount to $1,000.

The Osage Indians have resolved to give up the stealing business. They say they cannot compete with the white people in their vicinity.

Commissioner Pleasanton decides that a certificate of bankruptcy discharges government claims against a bankrupt.

Five sonatas of Mozart's, never before published, have been discovered in the Episcopal library at Salzburg, Germany.

Tortoise shell, which was once so much in demand, has nearly ceased to be an article of commerce.

The Bank of North Carolina is paying 90 cents on the dollar on all well authenticated claims. So says the *Star*.

Small-pox is playing havoc in England. In London alone there are said to be 20,000 cases.

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

FRIDAY, MAY 5, 1871.

GEO. WALTER SITES,--EDITOR.

Then and Now, or the Ground and Lofty Tumbling of Tod R. Caldwell on the Convention Question.

Having given full expression to our own views upon the propriety and constitutionality of the bill, recently passed by the General Assembly, submitting the question of "Convention" or "No Convention" to the sovereign people of the State for their decision, we shall now turn to the musty but valuable documents that were published years ago, and show our readers what was thought and said by our public men in the glorious days of North Carolina, when public men were governed by the principles of republican liberty instead of the dictates of party interest, and when they were as honest and sincere in their convictions as they were earnest in declaring those convictions.

Before proceeding further, we would remark that since the false republicanism now in vogue has had full sway, the times have been sadly out of joint, and demoralization has crept into every nook and corner of the land. The halls of legislation, both Federal and State, the civil service, the army, the navy, the bar, the bench, and even the pulpit, have all been subjected to this malignant influence, and its inroads upon the old-fashioned morality and punctilious regard for principle, which was once the rule as it is now the exception, are truly alarming. Especially would we observe that many a man, whose political integrity was once like the reputation of Cæsar's wife, above suspicion, has become so deeply involved in the desperate cabals of the controlling party as to have surrendered all that once invested him with political respectability, and fallen under the just reprobation of those who have, through all vicissitudes, kept their honor bright. Such men are to be commisserated, but we cannot, from any sentiment of false delicacy or misplaced courtesy, hold our peace and permit them to influence or control, for sinister purposes, the opinions of those of our fellow-citizens who are looking for the right path, but who may be easily led astray by the false lights these men hold out to them.—It is our intention to make no rash accusations against any one. We shall state nothing that cannot be sustained by indubitable proofs, and if the testimony we may adduce shall shake the confidence of *some* of our friends in one ~~whose opinions~~ they have hitherto respected, it will not be our fault, but rather the fault of the exalted functionary whose political tergiversations have rendered this article necessary.

Gov. Caldwell, like the late Governor, Mr. Holden, and all the other radical leaders and office-holders, is bitterly opposed to a Convention of the people. He embarrassed the movement at every step of its progress, and his opposition culminated on the 13th of February last, when he submitted a message to the General Assembly, declining to carry out the provisions of the Convention Bill *first* enacted by that body. In this message, the Governor bases his objections to the bill on the ground of "unconstitutionality," and he appends a letter from Chief Justice Pearson to himself, sustaining him in that opinion. As the Governor, the Chief Justice and the Associate Justices are all *personally* and politically interested in defeating the Convention movement, their opinions lose whatever weight they might otherwise have possessed. In the message referred to, the Governer says:

"It is contended that the Legislature does not call the Convention, but only authorizes the people to call one. For the sake of argument, suppose this to be so; it only makes the case worse, for in my opinion, there is no event in which the people can call a Convention except as a revolutionary measure."

If the people exercise their sovereign right, through the facilities offered by the General Assembly, it is revolutionary, says the Governor. In "no event" can they do so. Then we suppose the Convention of 1835 was "revolutionary," for the question had been previously submitted to the people under an act passed by the Legislature, and agreeably to that act the people voted and called the Convention they had so long desired.

It is unnecessary to follow the Governor through his message, for it is as yet, fresh in the minds of the people. Enough be it to know that he insists that the people have no right whatever to call a Convention; that it can be called by the General Assembly *only*, and by a two-thirds vote of all the members of each House at that. In our last issue we exhibited the fallacy of this doctrine, and now we shall show its erroneousness by other testimony.

Those of our friends who were old enough to mingle in the political excitement of the times, will recollect the agitation throughout the State from 1850 to 1854, on the subject of amending the Constitution so as to secure what was called "Free Suffrage"—a very different thing, by the way, from that article as we have it now-a-days. The West, generally, favored free suffrage, and desired a Convention to engraft it upon the organic law of the State, while the East opposed a Convention, fearing that it would result in giving the West too much political power. The issue dragged on until 1854, when the culminating campaign was fought upon it. The Democrats, a majority of whom sided with their brethren of the east, in which section the main strength of the Democracy resided, carried the Legislature, and finally the Free Suffrage amendment was carried by Legislative enactment in January, 1855, a large number of the old-line Whigs, however, holding out for Convention to the end, and leaving no stone unturned to carry their point.

On the evening of January 1st, 1851, a meeting composed principally of Western members of the Legislature, was held in the capitol at Raleigh to take into consideration the various propositions to amend the Constitution which had been submitted up to that time. This meeting

"*Resolved*, That the only proper Republican mode of amending or altering the Constitution is by the people themselves in Convention assembled."

It was also determined to issue an address to the people of North Carolina, embodying the principles of the Conventionists. This address was accordingly prepared, adopted at a second meeting held on the 27th of January, 1851, and on motion of Mr. Haughton, of Chatham, it was unanimously

"*Resolved*, That the members of this meeting feel themselves bound to use all honorable means to promote the object of this Address."

The entire document would fill six or seven columns in our paper, so we must needs be content with furnishing a few extracts from it in order to show its *animus*. Read as follows; we having preserved capitals and italics exactly as they appear in the original:

"The position which we assume, and which has governed our course in our action upon the various propositions to amend the Constitution, which have been before the Legislature, is—

"THAT THE ONLY PROPER REPUBLICAN MODE OF AMENDING OR ALTERING THE CONSTITUTION IS BY THE PEOPLE THEMSELVES IN CONVENTION ASSEMBLED.

"Upon that PLATFORM we will stand; and, if we fall it will be in advocating THE RIGHTS OF THE PEOPLE.

"If you sanction the principle that the Legislature is to amend the Constitution, that it is to be the *football* of every demagogue who desires to win popular favor,—if it is to be mingled with the corrupting influence of party—if it is to be mixed up with the business of Legislation, and to be influenced by the bartering process so freely resorted to now-a-days, determining the fate of a measure here, or a measure there,—its fate is sealed, it is prostrated in the dust, to be trampled upon by those who understand not its provisions, and care not for its protection. It becomes the toy, the sport—*the prey* of those wholly *incapable* of the task assumed to themselves."

That is where the Conventionists of 1851 stood. Gov. Caldwell says that if the General Assembly fails to call a Convention *itself* by a two-third's majority, it can, at least, alter the Constitution by Legislative enactment, and this seems to be his favorite plan. But let us see what the Address says on the subject: Remember that the articles in the Constitutions of 1835 and 1868, in regard to Constitutional Amendments and Conventions, are identical.

"It is true, the Constitution points out that [Legislative enactment] as one of the modes of amending the Constitution; but it is wrong, and can never accomplish the object intended by it. Let us see how it is to be carried into effect. A bill is to be introduced into one Legislature, proposing an alteration of the Constitution. If it receives the support of three-fifths of both Houses of the Legislature, it is to be published, in such manner as the Legislature may prescribe, for the information of the people; and is then to be submitted to the next Legislature. They have to pass it again through both bodies by a vote of two-thirds of both Houses; and it is then submitted to the people who may ratify or reject it, by voting directly upon it at the ballot box.

"Now, is it not perfectly obvious, that by this mode, the will of a majority—nay, of two-thirds of the people, may be defeated. * * * * Is there any principle more thoroughly settled than that a majority of the people have a right to form or reform their Constitution—their fundamental law? All constitutions, it is true, are designed to protect the minorities; it is the shield which guards their rights against all encroachments. But these shields, these guards must come from a *majority*. In no other way can 'power be derived from the people only'."

All very good so far. And now it may be asked, how did these gentlemen propose to get their Convention? The 1854 speech of Mr. Haughton—one of the parties who signed this very address—republished in the Raleigh *Sentinel* some weeks ago and since copied by a number of our State papers, answers the question. They could not hope to get a majority of two-thirds of all the members of each House to vote for a bill submitting the Convention question to the people, for parties were pretty evenly divided in the Legislature, the slight preponderance being on the side of those who were opposed to the *policy* of holding a Convention, preferring, for party reasons, to amend the Constitution by Legislative enactment. How did they expect to get a Convention then? Simply by making an active canvass of the State, for members of the Legislature, so as to throw, it possible, the preponderance, slight as it was, in both Houses, upon their own side—on the Convention side. A working majority in both Houses, was all they wanted. Then they knew they could pass a bill by a *majority vote* submitting the question to the people, just as the present Legislature has done. Will any one say this was not the intention? Read further from the address:

"Suppose there are not two-thirds of both Houses of the next General Assembly in favor of Free Suffrage—in what situation will you be? The whole battle is to be fought over again. You begin where you first started. Is this an illustration of that principle contained in the first section of our Bill of Rights,—"That all political power is vested in and derived from the people only?" The Legislature is only the creature of the people; and that mode of amending the Constitution recognizes the right of that creature to dole out to them such amendments as may suit their pleasure. It puts it in the power of seventeen Senators, representing one-fifth of the population of the State, to hold down, under the most grinding tyranny and oppression, the other four-fifths, and to taunt them with the insulting cry of *Dorr Rebellion*. [Just what the office-holders are doing now.] They say we have the power to govern you; we will exercise that power; and you have no means of redress except by rebellion. Every principle of Free Government is outraged by such a course; every principle of our nature revolts at it."

There is no mistaking the meaning of that passage. The language is not quite as explicit as Mr. Haughton's was, but the significance is there, and that is all we care about. We wish we could give many more instructive paragraphs from the Address, but space forbids, and we will merely copy the closing appeal:

"We have an abiding confidence in the honesty and integrity of the people of North Carolina. We have stood up as the advocates of their rights. Their good alone has governed us in our actions. We appeal then to the people of the whole State of North Carolina to free themselves from the shackles of party, to look at this as a question which may affect them and their posterity, for all time to come; and to decide it as becomes NORTH CAROLINIANS—as becomes FREEMEN."

And now, who do our readers supposed signed that address? There are just thirty-seven names appended to it, all of them prominent in the political history of our State. The list is headed by Gen. John Gray Bynum, of Rutherford; further down we find N. W. Woodfin and Marcus Erwin, of Buncombe. Where is Erwin *now*? Next comes Lane, Drake and Thornburgh, of Randolph; Lillington, A. H. Caldwell, Foard and Douthit of Rowan and Davie; John A. Gilmer, D. F. Caldwell, Peter Adams and C. H. Wiley, of Guilford; A. G. Foster and James M. Leach, of Davidson; McMillan, of Ashe, Barringer, of Cabarrus, and about twenty others; but bright and beautiful among them all, surrounded with the lustre which radiates from noble principles nobly declared, stands the name of TOD R. CALDWELL of Burke, now Governor of North Carolina, who, misled by faction and blinded by party rage, tramples upon the convictions which he so boldly avowed in the better days of his political career.

Had we time and space, we would, while our hand is in, follow Gov. Caldwell up through those memorable five years, 1850—1854. We might tell how he encouraged Gen Bynum in starting his *Constitutional Reformer* in Rutherfordton, in the spring of '51; and we might also tell how he figured, and what he said in the Reform Meeting in Burke county in June of the same year. But we can afford to keep these things, with many others, in soak for a while.

Gen. Grant signed the Force, or Ku-Klux Bill, five minutes after it had been placed in his hands, notwithstanding telegrams had poured in upon him from influential Republicans in the Northern and Western States, urging him to veto the bill and thus save those States to the Republican party. But the President had no notion of vetoing a bill which was concocted and passed agreeably to his solicitations. He felt that the unanimous support of the party in the Southern States was necessary to secure him a majority of votes in the next Republican nominating Convention, and that support he was bound to have whether a portion of his party in the North and West liked it or not. He intends to pit the South against the disaffected Republicans in other sections.

After signing the bill, he announced to some of its advocates that he was going to St. Louis, and upon his return to Washington, would at once take the necessary steps to enforce its provisions with vigor. That is to say, he would immediately endeavor to stir up strife and confusion throughout the South, and keep it up for the next twelve months or more, until his nomination shall be assured We have no doubts as to how it will all turn out. Holden tried a similar game in this State last summer. An obsequious legislature passed, at his dictation, a military or force bill, investing him with extra-constitutional powers. Under that bill, he levied troops, and threw portions of the State into the wildest confusion. Everybody knows the result. Mr. Holden's military bill turned out to be a boomerang, which knocked over his party and himself. If the President possessed the capacity for imbibing instruction, perhaps the lesson which North Carolina gave to Mr. Holden might present some points which he could study over to much self-advantage.

Hon. James M. Mason, died at his residence near Alexandria, Va., on Friday night last, of general debility, aged 73 years. He had represented Virginia in Congress from 1837 until the breaking out of the war, when he took sides with the South, and was sent as Commissioner to England from the Confederacy. It will be remembered that he and Slidell were taken from the English steamer Trent, by Commodore Wilkes, but were subsequently released upon the demand of the English Government.

The devil ought to take any pretended Minister of the Gospel who makes political speeches or reads party announcements from his pulpit.—*Charlotte Democrat*.

Oh, he will take them after while. He has work for them to do in this vain world yet. The reason he is in no hurry, is because he knows he has a dead sure thing of it when he does take a notion to haul them in.

The city of Raleigh, which has hitherto given from 600 to 700 radical majority was redeemed on Monday last, the Conservative candidate for Mayor being elected by 61 majority. Party lines were strictly drawn. The vote stood, Harrison' con., 745; Harris, rad., 684. The Republicans carried most of the Ward Commissioners.

The State Executive Mansion, in Raleigh, is to be rented out for the remainder of this year

The Jews and the Holy Land.

The Jewish people are slowly recovering possession of their ancient inheritance, the "fair land of Palestine," and the time may not be far distant when it will all be their own again. For eighteen centuries this remarkable people were oppressed and contemned by the nations of the earth, expiating in tears and suffering and blood their Crime of Crimes; yet, through it all, preserving the peculiar physical and mental characteristics of their race with a tenacity that borders upon the miraculous. Other races have been swept away by the sword, famine and pestilence, or been swallowed up by vigorous combinations with other stocks, producing new races of superior type to either of the old; but the Jew seems to have defied all the various agencies of annihilation, and is to-day the same Jew that he was when his nation was in the plenitude of its strength and grandeur. Though disseminated throughout every land beneath the sun, without a country—for it is in the hands of the Turk,—without a temple as of old—for its "holy dust was scattered long ago,"—with a sad history behind and an uncertain future before them, the Jews have retained their identity, and whether American, French, German, Spanish, Russian or Oriental, reverence the same law, believe in the same prophets and cling to the same legends as did their fathers in the heroic days of the Maccabees.

Until the formation and establishment of the American Republic there was not a power on earth which accorded to the Jewish people full political, social and manhood equality. But the clouds which hung darkly over them until 1776, were riven then, and since that memorable epoch have been gradually fading away all over the world. The enlightened nations of Europe are beginning to accord that which a sound public opinion will no longer permit to be withheld, and even the absolute ruler of the Ottoman dominions is wooing the "chosen people." Perceiving that they are an element of thrift and wealth and strength, he has thrown open the doors of Palestine, and is offering many inducements to such as will return to the land of their fathers. He has even offered to sell to them the great mosque of Omar, which stands upon Mount Moriah in the place once occupied by the ancient temple. Some of the hills around Jerusalem have already become Jewish property, and slowly but steadily the Moslem is loosening his grasp upon the Holy Land. With these facts before us who shall say that the hope cherished for ages by the Jewish people that they will yet return and possess their ancient heritage, may not be close upon its realization?

The Northern papers come to us filled with thrilling accounts of murders, outrages, robberies, and crimes of every conceivable description daily taking place in that virtuous section of our country. The South has its fair share of such things, but can seldom show anything more coldly and diabolically wicked than what the Northern papers tell us is going on amongst them there. Congress may pass its Ku Klux bills, and try to hold the South up to universal execration as the land of anarchy and lawlessness, but it is a perfect Paradise compared with the North, according to the testimony of Northern writers themselves.

Rumors are again rife of an approaching change in Gen. Grant's cabinet. It is said that Mr. Fish, Secretary of State, will retire as soon as the High Commission shall have completed its labors. He is the only man in the cabinet that can lay any pretensions to the name of statesman, and if he goes out, the cabinet will be a ricketty concern, for the President can find no one among his own partisans who can fully replace him.

Ex-Governor Charles Manly died in Raleigh on Tuesday evening last, about sunset, after a long and painful illness. Thus has passed away another of our honored ones; they are dropping around us one by one, leaving vacant places which, alas! there are none to fill as they have filled them.

On Monday last, May 1st., the United States law expired which imposed special, or license taxes, upon all kinds of dealers. The operations of the Internal Revenue will hereafter be confined to incomes, spirituous and malt liquors, tobacco and stamps.

A dispatch from New Orleans, dated the 1st inst., gives the following particulars regarding the great crevasse above that city:

At the Bonnet Carre crevasse I came upon what was apparently a valuable plantation, now covered with water to the depth of ten feet. The sugar house, negro quarters, and dwelling house were all standing in the midst of the water, and presented a picture saddening to behold. At Bonnet Carre a huge volume of water rushes through a gap 1,200 feet wide, foaming and seething, while the angry roar impresses a sense of fear upon the listeners.

Near the break is a small collection of houses: at the back of them are several plantations, and further removed is a line of forests, through all of which the flood pours its resistless force. All the light of life is fled from the village. Deserted houses with their open doors tell too truely the painful story. It needs no second view to convince the beholder that no mortal power can arrest the flood.

A large force is employed to prevent further danger. On the levee in some places the water is twelve feet deep, reaching beyond the second story of many of the houses.

Vox Populi next week.

The Convention Question Not a Party One.

It is not only proper, constitutional, and distinctly indicated by the principles of our political association, but absolutely demanded by the pressing necessities of our present situation that there should be a Convention to alter and amend our State Constitution, if altered and amended at all. That the act of the Legislature, providing for the submission to the people in August next of this important question, is a constitutional and necessary one, is rapidly becoming the sentiment, not only of the Conservative party, but of a large and intelligent portion of the Republican rank and file. In the south-western counties there is hardly any division of sentiment, among the people, on the subject. The Republican leaders, however, most of whom are office-holders—we have one in our "mind's eye" who holds *five* offices—oppose it with a pertinacity and hardihood, that a feeling of contempt for the intelligence of the masses, and the arrogance of self-conceit, can alone engender. Their opposition [will expend itself in "tricks that are vain," and in words that are vainer, for the people are beginning to see through their deceptions, and are coming together to work in truth and earnestness for that which they consider best calculated to promote their own interests. This being the case, the question of a Convention ought not to be, in whole or in any part, considered as one exclusively of party jurisdiction, notwithstanding the efforts of the office-holders and their subsidized presses to make it so. If the people, throwing party prejudice aside, as they ought to do, and will do, decide to have a Convention, the modifications of and amendments to the Constitution should be approached under the auspices of pure intention and patriotic devotion to the best interests of North Carolina and her tax-ridden people. In a body thus influenced, corrupt and designing demagogues who are controlled by personal or purely partisan considerations should have no place, and the people will be very careful what sort of men they send to their Convention. They will send

"Statesmen, yet men of truth! of souls sincere,
In action faithful, and in honor clear:
Who break no promise, serve no private end,
Who seek no office, and deceive no friend."

Habituated of late years to a disregard of popular opinions and popular rights, and becoming accustomed to a stolid indifference or grumbling acquiescence on the part of the people, the Republican leaders seem to look upon the accomplishment of their own designs as a matter of destiny. Indeed, this is not so very surprising, as the iron sceptre of radical dominion has been so long raised high above all principles—all considerations of right and wrong; and venal agents have not been wanting to carry out the views and enforce the edicts of office-holding cliques and juntos. The office-holders, in fact, have become so accustomed to submission or indifference on the part of the people, that a proposition that the latter should assert their sovereignty takes them by surprise, mingled with apprehension.—Therefore they leap into the arena, rally their henchmen around them, and would fain teach the people better manners than to transcend the limits marked out for them by their radical masters, and they imagine that with the uneducated and easily deluded colored vote on their side they can make the lesson a stern one.

But the masses cannot fail to be alarmed at this bare-faced attempt to deceive them and tyrannize over their constitutional rights. An insulted and outraged people will "assume an armor and an attitude" that will cause even impudent demagogism to quail, and will say to their folly and presumption:

We'll vote 'Convention' though the fiery pit
Should vomit forth its legions such as ye,
To bid us hold our hands,

Salisbury and Charlotte municipal elections have been carried by the Conservatives. J. S. McCubbin elected Mayor of the former place, and Gen. Jno. A. Young of the latter.

The Convention campaign in Orange has opened, The Conservatives have nominated Ex.Gov. Wm. A. Graham and Dr. Pride Jones, as delegates to represent them.

Virgil S. Lusk, the radical Solicitor of the 11th Judicial District, testified before the Outrage Committee in Washington, that Rev. Mr. Pease, of New York, visited Asheville, and went one Sunday to the Methodist Church. The regular pastor called on him to conclude the services with prayer, when several of the congregation got up and left the church, simply because he was a Yankee. Lusk told this to show that Northern men were hated and insulted here, in the South. Now, however, Rev. Mr. Pease publishes a card branding Mr. Lusk's story as false in every particular, and he adds that he has made many friends in Asheville, and has been treated with respect and courtesy.

Gen. T. H. Ruger, for a time in command of the Military District of North Carolina, has been appointed Superintendent of the West Point Military Academy.

The Supreme Court, of the United States has decided that the salaries of State officials are not liable to internal revenue tax.

The frost on the night of the 22nd ult., killed the fruit to a considerable extent throughout Kentucky, Indiana, Ohio, and western Pennsylvania.

The Supreme Court of the United States has reversed its previous decision in regard to the constitutionality of the legal-tender act. Its constitutionality is now affirmed, five judges being of that mind, and four against it.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

LOCAL ITEMS.

MASS MEETING.

There will be a Mass Meeting of the friends of Convention in this county, at the court-house in Winston, on **Tuesday, May 16th,** (Tuesday of court.)—Hon. J. M. Leach, Gen. A. M. Scales, W. M. Robbins, and others, will address the meeting.

Stokes County Convention.

The friends of Convention will hold a County Convention at Danbury on **May 30th,** for the purpose of nominating a candidate for delegate to the proposed State Convention.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—Drug Store, Dr. Shaffner.

Specie Packages at the Book Store.

List of Letters, &c.

TOWN ELECTIONS.—At the municipal elections held on Monday last, the following officers were elected:

SALEM.

Mayor.—Augustus Fogle.

Commissioners.—Chas. S. Hauser, John D. Siewers, John G. Sides, Henry L. Shore, John I. Nissen, Henry W. Fries, Jas. M. Fisher.

WINSTON.

Mayor.—Jno. W. Alspaugh.

Commissioners.—Joseph Masten, Jas. A. Gray, S. H. Hodgins, G. W. Hinshaw, P. A. Wilson, J. S. White, N. S. Cook.

COMMISSIONER'S COURT.—The Board of County Commissioners, on Monday last, in accordance with the act of the General Assembly in relation to fees of County Officers, Justices, Witnesses, &c., fixed the following rates:

Jurors $1.25 per day, and 4 cents per mile; Witnesses $1.00 per day, and 4 cents per mile, to and from Court.

There was a demand made by the President of the North Western North Carolina Railroad Company, for the sum of $25,000 from the county, which the Board declined to grant. This $25,000 is the balance claimed by the Railroad Company, which the $100,000 in bonds, issued by the County, failed to realize.

Ordered that the following township tax be levied in Broadbay township for the year 1871—26 cents on the $100 valuation of property, and 78 cents on the poll.

Ordered by the Board that one member of the Board of Trustees of the different Townships appear at the Court House in Winston on the 16th inst., for the purpose of getting up a uniform system of listing taxes.

HAIL STORM.—On Sunday evening last, about five o'clock, this section of country was visited by a violent hail storm, some five or six miles in breadth, and which passed from the north-west to a south or south-east direction. Its approach was heralded by thunder and copious shower of rain, and, for some time before the hail began to fall here, could be heard afar off, crashing through the woods, sounding like the rushing of a great wind. It was, however, accompanied by comparatively little wind, although it is usual on such occasions, else the damage would have been fearful. In this place the hail—excepting about two or three minutes when it fell violently—was slight and scattering, although of considerable size, some stones being as large as partridge eggs, and very curiously formed. But from two to five miles west and south of Salem, the ground was covered with hail to the depth of three inches, varying in size from a hen's egg down. In many places, garden vegetables were destroyed, grain and fruit crops injured, and numbers of window lights shattered. The woods and roads were strewed with foliage and twigs from the trees, and in some localities the peach trees were stripped nearly clean of the young fruit. Many of the hail-stones were flat, but very large and upon striking the young peaches, cut them in two as cleverly as if it had been done with a knife. This is, we think, the severest hail-storm that has happened in this section since 1836.

ACCIDENT.—On Friday evening last, as Mrs. Dr. Keehln, with a young lady companion, was driving home, the pair met with a mishap, which, fortunately, resulted in no damage to life or limb. In attempting to turn the corner at the Boy's School House, the turn was made too sharply, one of the wheels was caught under the body, upsetting the vehicle, and spilling the occupants upon the ground. The carriage was badly wrecked, two wheels being broken, and the side and top mashed in.

LOOK OUT.—Should any stranger offer to sell or trade to any of our friends, a bright bay horse, about 15½ hands high, dark mane and tail, legs dark up to the knees, saddle mark on his left side with a few white hairs in it, just investigate that stranger, for such a horse has been pursuaded away from Ashe county without any preliminary consent of his owner.

PIGGISH.—Mr. Wesley Frazier of this county has a Chester sow which recently brought into the world, *seventeen* living pigs at one litter. Two were afterwards accidentally killed.

We hear of another pig, in the same neighborhood, which at twelve weeks old weighed 106 pounds gross.

A WORD TO OUR READERS.—Our merchants, when they have a good thing, advertise it; when they haven't, they don't.

A WORD TO OUR MERCHANTS.—People who advertise only once in three months, forget that most folks can't remember anything longer than seven days, unless it is money owing to them.

CAT AND SNAKE FIGHT.—On Saturday last, the yellow cat owned by Mr. B. F. Crosland, was promenading in the public square, when it pounced upon a veritable Highland Moccassin snake, crawling through the grass. The cat went for that snake then and there, and before it had time to get itself into good fighting trim, seized it by the back of the neck and killed it. The reptile was about two feet long, and the question now is, what was it doing in our public square, and how many more of the family are located in the vicinity.

PIC-NIC TRIP TO THE PILOT.—On Saturday evening last, a party of ten ladies and gentleman, five of each, from Salisbury, arrived here in private conveyances, and put up at Butner's Hotel. They were on their way to the Pilot, just for a little pic-nic jaunt, and resolved to stay here over Sunday. On the night of their arrival, they were complimented with a handsome serenade by the Salem Brass Band, and their sojourn here was made as comfortable as possible. On Monday morning, however, the rain fell furiously, and it looked for a while as if they would be compelled to remain another day; but youth and health are equal to all emergencies. They resolved to push forward, rain or no rain; so umbrellas were rigged up in the open buggies, and the carriages which could be enclosed with curtains were appropriated to the ladies. In this manner they moved off in the pelting rain; but, fortunately for them they could not have gone very far, before the rain ceased and the sun made his appearance, warm, dry, and altogether comfortable.

GOOD NEWS.—A friend, who has been travelling the past week or two, in the counties south of this, informs us that there never has been such a splendid prospect for wheat as there now is in Davidson, Davie, Randolph, Rowan, Iredell and Catawba counties. But that in Gaston, Lincoln and Cleveland, the prospect is not so encouraging.

He also informs us that the sentiment in favor of a Convention is spreading with gratifying rapidity; and that he stopped at one place in Gaston, Cherryville, where there was not a single white man in the entire neighborhood opposed to it.

POSTPONED.—The injunction to restrain the Sheriff of this county from the collection of the railroad tax, which was to have been applied for on Monday last at Davidson Superior Court, was not applied for. We understand that the whole matter has been postponed until Forsyth Court, and probably, the project may then be abandoned.

Our quondam type-setting friend, Dr. A. A. Clewell, has returned to the old home, bringing with him not only his Diploma from one of the standard medical colleges of the West, but a young and handsome bride, to help him climb to fame, fortune and family. He will locate in Bethania, and he has our best wishes for his prosperity.

Saying that you never ordered the *Press* to be continued, while *continuing to receive it* after your term of subscription has expired, is of no avail. The fact of your continuing to receive it, renders you liable for the full time you receive the paper. Such is the newspaper law.

The weather has been a little dry for some weeks, but it is damp enough now.

April's last sun took its departure behind a hail-storm; May's first sun came to time on Monday morning behind an old-fashioned thunder-storm.

List of Jurors

Drawn for the Spring term of Stokes Superior Court commencing Monday, May 29th.

FIRST WEEK.—Thos. Joyce, jr., Z. S. Alley, Harmon Boyles, S. Adams, Sam'l Shackelford, David Poindexter, Joel F. Hill, Squire Venable, A. T. Edwards, H. P. Fulton, Wm. Dunlap, W. P. Hatcherson, Robt. Wall, G. W. Webster, Peter Ward, Hinton Holland, Milton Smith, Sam'l M. Ward, Wm. Campbell, John Amos, Caleb Jessup, Wm. J. Moore, jr., R. G. Amos, Wm. Neal, Jos. H. Mitchel, John Hutcherson, S. P. Gordon, E. H. Young, R. R. Hutcherson, A. G. Tuttle, R. H. Steele, Levi Rierson, L. W. Anderson, C. M. Blackburn, Jos. Fulp, Thos. Martin.

SECOND WEEK.—Wm. H. Shoub, R. F. Petree, Phillip Kizer, Wm. Chapman, James Lambert, George Bowman, John Baker, Gideon A. Moore, J. W. Spainhour, J. W. Samuel, Wm. J. Moore, Sr., M. T. Benton, J. S. Blackwell, Robt. Mitchell, James Overby, J. C. Southern, John H. Furgerson, Isaac N. Spainhour.

Revenue.

We call attention to a conflict in the wording of the two Acts, viz: in regard to the time of listing property for taxation. The Revenue Act says that income derived from property not taxed must be listed for the year preceding the *first day of April*; but the Act prescribing governing rules says that all property, real, personal, &c., shall be listed for the year preceding the *first day of June*.

We learn that the Public Treasurer and Attorney General decide that the first of June is the time that must be observed by list takers. We suppose official instructions will be issued.—Charlotte *Democrat*.

OUR modern course of living begets a condition of the body that requires occasional relief. The system becomes enfeebled, deranged, clogged and labors in its task. The mind sympathizes with it and both sink, or are depressed together. To restore the vital energies, purge the system—cleanse the blood—take Ayer's Pills.—Glasgow, (Ky.) *Free Press*.

WHY don't you use NATURE'S HAIR RESTORATIVE? It is perfectly free from poisons and will restore gray or faded hair to its original color.

STATE ITEMS.

The Conduct of Judge Logan.

Below we give a letter written by a member of the Lincolnton Bar, which we find published in the Washington *Patriot*. We don't know whether it was intended for Mr. Blair's private information or for publication, but as it has been published we feel privileged to copy it:—Charlotte *Democrat*.

LINCOLTON, N. C., April 21, 1871.

Hon. Francis Blair: Dear sir:—I write to inform you that the communication read by Senator Nye on the 13th, from Judge (?) Logan, is a base and unmitigated falsehood, made out of whole cloth, to bear on the Ku-klux bill.

I, with the whole bar, attended Cleveland court. On Monday there was a rumor that one Biggerstaff, a pliant tool of Logan's, had been whipped by parties who retaliated upon him for shooting at his own brother, and endeavoring to assassinate him. There was no politics in it, purely a family feud, but Logan summoned 300 men and had them armed, and paraded around his house, and arrested some forty persons on suspicion of complicity, not one of whom, as every one knows, had anything to do with it. At the same time he dispatched his man "Friday," one Carpenter, to report to Washington, and he remained at home; and the report was circulated that he was afraid to leave home for Cleveland court. The citizens of Cleveland at once held a public meeting, assuring him of protection, and sent their sheriff to escort him to Shelby. Mark his reply: "He was not at all afraid, but was staying to investigate the whipping," and that he would come when he got through, thus leaving the court and people to lose time and money while he was doing magistrate's duty at home. The solicitor, Colonel Bynum, a Republican, strongly denounced him, and wrote him an urgent letter to come. The very day Senator Nye read Logan's communication in the Senate, saying he, Logan, was afraid to come to Cleveland, Logan came without escort or molestation, and held court as peacefully, if not more peacefully, than ever was held before.

This Logan is an ignorant, corrupt, vile man, whom no one respects, and for whom the whole bar has a sovereign contempt.

Yours, very truly and gratefully,
D. SCHENCK.

A horrible outrage was committed in Rutherford county on the night of the 27th ult. Three notorious characters, Govan and Columbus Adair and M. Benard, attacked a house occupied by Silas Weston, negro, and Polly Steadman, a white woman of loose character with whom he had been living some years. The assailants burst open the door, shot Weston dead, then slew three of the children, badly wounding a fourth, and then attacked the woman who fought hard for her life. She finally sank to the floor, with a pistol shot in the eye, her throat gashed, and five deep cuts upon her body. The fiends then set fire to the house and fled. The woman, almost dead as she was, seized her wounded child, and made her way to a neighbor's house half a mile distant, and gave the alarm. When assistance reached the scene of the tragedy, three skeletons lay in the ashes, and a blistered corpse upon the door-sill.

All the parties are radicals, and it is supposed that the wretches concluded to burn their victims in order to give color to suspicions that the crime was committed by Ku Klux. The reason of the murder was to prevent Weston from giving testimony against them in some stealing case. The assassins have been arrested, and are now confined in Rutherford county jail.

We recently published the list of premiums offered by the Petersburg Agricultural Society, for certain qualities of North Carolina tobacco, and the Petersburg *Courier* now says:

In order to correct a misapprehension as to the tobacco premiums to be offered by the Agricultural Society of this city, on the second Thursday in May, we have been requested to state that to obtain any of the premiums the packages named (and *not samples*) must be here by the 2nd Monday in May—and the weights of the different sorts must come up to the published list. Samples from the packages to be drawn on the second Tuesday in May, and exhibited at the Tobacco Exchange that day when the different committees will make the awards.

The Greensboro *Patriot* says that last Sunday week, while a party of negroes were playing cards in that vicinity, one of them was suddenly struck stiff and unconscious, in which condition he remained for some time. The hand in which he held the cards still remains paralyzed, and outstretched in the same position as when he was struck with this strange disease. He says he will never play cards on Sunday any more.

A Revenue officer recently seized an illicit still in Rockingham county, and desiring to carry it to Greensboro, impressed the wagon and team of a neighboring farmer, who was absent from home. Meeting the farmer on the road, he was compelled to give up the team; and while looking for another, the owner of the still came along, and finding it unguarded in the road, carried it off, leaving the Revenue man to reflect upon the mutability of human events.

W. C. Massey, white, and Simon Brewer, colored, were arrested a few days since, on the charge of murdering Mr. W. D. Holt, at Boon Hill, in Johnson county. Strong circumstantial evidence elicited during the coroner's inquest pointed to them as the guilty parties. The prisoners escaped from the officer in charge of them, as he was conveying them to the county jail.

The *Old North State* says: In giving our account of the Judge Logan affair last week, we omitted to state that Gov. Caldwell telegraphed from this place, to Judge Logan's messenger at Raleigh early on Tuesday morning *to return at once and call on him at Morganton*. Yet, notwithstanding the Governor's telegram, the messenger hurried on to Washington, which, there can be no doubt was his original place of destination.

Dr. W. H. Finlayson, of Goldsboro, having recently become deranged, was being conveyed to the Asylum at Raleigh on Friday night last, when he broke from his attendant, ran into one of the back streets. Was captured at Weldon on Sunday.

There has been another bloody tragedy in Robeson county, in which Henry Berry Lowery, the mulatto outlaw, has killed one man and mortally wounded two others. It seems that the Sheriff, with a posse, was tracking up the outlaws, when Lowery ambushed the party. Mr. Inman was killed outright, while Frank Thompson and Thomas McKoy, were shot through the lungs, and other portions of the body. The wretches escaped in the confusion consequent upon this fatal and unexpected assault.

Gov. Caldwell offers a reward of $200 for the arrest of each of the following named murderers, indicted in Buncombe county: Thomas Brown and Geo. Morehead, both colored; Leander S. Hamley and Andrew Wise, white.

The U. S. District Court closed its session at Newbern on yesterday week. There were fourteen criminal cases on the trial docket, eleven of which were tried. There were ten convictions and one acquittal.

The Convention men of Rowan hold a meeting at Salisbury on the 13th inst., to nominate candidates.

The United States District Court, Judge Brooks presiding, commenced a term in Wilmington on Monday last.

Blackberries in the Wilmington market, at 20 cents a quart.

A little daughter of H. A. Correll, of Salisbury, was choked to death on Sunday week, by a bead which she had placed in her mouth, and which suddenly slipped into the windpipe. Death was produced in a few minutes.

There was a very severe and destructive hail storm at Goldsboro on Monday last. Stones fell as large as hen's eggs.

Daniel Barnes, tried at Nash Court, for the killing of Mr. Willis Barbee, in March last, was acquitted on the score of insanity; and it was ordered that he be sent to the Asylum.

A white girl, 14 years of age, living in Gaston county, was dragged from her bed by a couple of negroes who bursted open the door of the house, and brutally outraged her. One of the villains has been arrested, and is now in jail.

The negro Youngblood, convicted of the murder of Miles Draughan some time back, is to be hung at Smithfield, Johnston county, today.

Hon. Robert P. Dick is to deliver the Memorial Address at the observances in Greensboro.

The ladies of Rutherfordton intend to open a charity school in that town on Monday night, and will take turns in teaching the pupils.

AFFAIRS IN EUROPE.

APRIL 27.—Yesterday the Versaillists made an attempt to cross the river Seine to Clichy, but were driven back with much slaughter. Fort Montrouge is in ruins, and all the forts south of the city are badly damaged. The Versailles shells from the south fall within the city walls, killing and wounding many.

The Archbishop of Paris is still a prisoner in the hands of the Commune, or Revolutionary Committee. Bismarck has intimated that if any mishap befalls him, Prussia might interfere in behalf of the Versaillists.

APRIL 28.—Paris has been amply provisioned, the Commune taking care of that before the lines of communication were cut off.

The Free Masons have informed the revolutionary authorities that having exhausted all efforts at conciliation with the Versaillists, they have resolved to plant their banners on the ramparts of Paris, and if they are struck, they will march against the Versaillists, and appeal to their brother Masons to join them.

The Versaillists yesterday expelled the the insurgents from Moulineaux. The revolutionists lost 9,000 killed and wounded, and 3,000 prisoners, in the fights on Thursday. It is announced that the revolution has broken out in Toulouse, and barricades are being hastily erected.

APRIL 29.—The revolutionary Committee has made a demand upon the railway companies for two millions of francs. All have complied, except one, and the property of that one has been seized for sequestration. The Southern forts were bombarded furiously all day yesterday. At daybreak, the revolutionists attacked the towns of Moulineaux, Clamart and Chatillon, but were repulsed. The strength of the Paris army is about 250,000 men.

APRIL 30.—The Masonic procession, half a mile in length, marched through the streets to-day, and planted their banners upon the ramparts, under a heavy fire. All the lodges in the city were represented. Several Masons were wounded while on the ramparts. The Masons will take their turn with the regular troops, in doing duty on the ramparts in defence of the city. They are very indignant that Thiers and the Versailles authorities refused to listen to their propositions for peace and amity.

MAY 1.—The firing last night was fearful and apparently utterly reckless. Nothing to compare with it has occurred since the commencement of the civil war. The city is greatly excited and alarmed. Groups of frightened people are in every street, discussing the state of affairs. The editors of all the moderate journals have been proscribed, and are leaving the city as rapidly as possible.

MAY 2.—The Versaillists have evacuated Gennevilliers by order of the Prussians. Clamart has been carried by the Versaillists at the point of the bayonet. Fort Issy is in ruins, and the revolutionists threaten to blow it up.

Napoleon is ill at Chiselhurst, and declared yesterday that he would listen to no proposition for his return to France. His illness and his declaration are believed to be intended to conceal some bold movement on his part. Thiers, it is said, is now determined to re-establish the Empire as the best thing for France, and, upon entering Paris will declare the Empress regent, with Marshal MacMahon and himself associated in the government.

Reliable information intimates the intention of Bismarck to restore the Empire, should the Versailles government fail much longer in establishing order and tranquillity.

MAY 3.—The fighting at Clamart was terrible, 800 revolutionists being killed with bayonets. Issy is about to surrender, and Fort Montrouge and Vanvres must soon fall. The rage of the Versaillists against the insurgents is inconceivable. They refuse quarter, and it is useless for the officers to urge mercy.

THE MARKETS.

SALEM, N. C., May 5, 1871.

Provisions.		*Provisions.*	
Bacon,	15 @ 16	Chop,	2
Lard,	17@18	Bran,	1
Pork	9@00	*Grain.*	
Beef,	5@10	Wheat,	1 10@1 20
Veal,	5@ 8	Corn, (new)	85 @ 00
Mutton,	6@ 8	" (old)	00@0 00
Butter,	20@25	Rye,	85@ 90
Flour	3 @3¼	Oats,	50@ 00
Eggs,	10	Peas,	85@ 90
		Meal	2½ @3

No change in Danville tobacco market.

New York, May 1.—Cotton, 14⅞ a 00; Flour, 6 60 a 7 00; Corn, 79 a 81; Gold, 111; Wheat, 1 51½ a 1 54; Bonds, N. C. old, 47, new 25.

Baltimore, May 2.—Cotton 14¾ a 14½; Flour 5 65 a 7 25; Wheat, $1 30 a $1 45; Corn, white, 75 a 77, yellow, 75 a 00; Oats, 68 a 00; Bacon, 12 a 17: Whisky, 91¾ a 00; Lard 12½.

Richmond, May 2.—Wheat, $1 70 a $1 75; Corn 87 a 00, Oats 59.

Norfolk, May 2.—Bacon, sides, 11 a 13; Corn 76 a 00. Flour $6¾ a $8.

Charlotte, May 1.—Bacon 13 a 000; Flour, 3 25 a 3 40; Wheat 1 25 a 1 50; Corn, 82 a 85; Oats, 50 a 55; Whisky, $0 00 a 0 00.

Fayetteville, April 27.—Bacon 14 a 17; Flour, $6 75 a $8 00; Corn $1 15; Oats, 75; Rye $1 10; Wheat, $1 50; Lard, 17½; Whisky, $1 75; Brandy, $1 75.

Petersburg, May 3.—Flour $6 25 a $6 50; Wheat, red, $1 60 a $1 70, white $1 70 a $1 90; Corn, 90 a 93; Bacon, hog rouud 15; Whisky, $1 15; Brandy $1 75 a $1 95.

MARRIED,

In Louisville, Ky., on the 25th of April, at the Walnut Street Baptist Church, by Dr. A. T. Spalding, Dr. A. A. CLEWELL, of this place, to Miss MOLLIE A. PALMER, formerly of Virginia.

In Lexington on the 25th ult., by Rev. Geo. B. Wetmore, WILLIAM E. HOLT Esq., of Alamance, to Miss AMELIA, youngest daughter of the late Dr. Wm. R. Holt.

On the 26th ult., by Rev. F. H. Johnston, of Lexington, Mr. D. A. GOODMAN, of Iredell, to Miss S. A. LEONARD, of Davidson.

DIED,

In this place, on Wednesday last, Miss JANE L. B. VEACH, aged 15 years, 9 months and 15 days.

At his residence in this county, on the evening of the 27th ult., of pneumonia, JESSE LUMLEY, aged about 58 years.

In Danbury, on the 16th ult., of typhoid pneumonia, WILLIAM DAVID LEAK, eldest son of James and Sarah Leak, aged 13 years, 8 months and 10 days.

At his residence in Forsyth County, on the 27th ult., Mr. ALEXANDER E. JOHNSON, a highly respectable citizen, aged about 47 years.

DRUGS, CHEMICALS AND MEDICINES,

AT

Shaffner's Drug Store,

Main Street, Salem, N. C.

Constantly on hand a full assortment of CHEMICALS, DRUGS, MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, TOILET ARTICLES, PAINTS, OILS, DYE-STUFFS, SPICES, TEAS, SEEDS, GLASSES, STATIONERY, FANCY ARTICLES, and everything else usually kept in a

First Class Drug Store.

PHYSICIANS

will be supplied with reliable Medicines, promptly and at reasonable figures.

The undersigned is the only authorized agent for the sale in this market, of the justly celebrated

Liberty White Lead,

the best and most economical in use.

Call, examine goods, and ascertain prices.

J. F. SHAFFNER.

May 5, 1871.-18-tf.

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

SPLENDID STOCK.

THE Undersigned has just received the most attractive stock of Spring and Summer Goods ever offered by him to the people of this and the surrounding counties, comprising

GROCERIES,

QUEENSWARE, CUTLERY, CROCKERY, KITCHEN FURNITURE,

fresh and new, and as cheap as the cheapest. *No one shall get ahead of me in*

LOW PRICES.

My friends will find my stock of Dry Goods and Notions, STAPLE AND FANCY, complete, and purchased after the late decline in prices at the North. I have a large supply of Ladies' and Gentlemen's

BOOTS AND SHOES,

and can furnish you with the latest make and style.

I am receiving large additions to my stock of

Hardware AND CUTLERY,

and can guarantee satisfaction in quality and prices.

HATS FOR EVERYBODY,

THE LATEST STYLES OUT.

HOSIERY,

The best quality Ladies', Misses', and Children's Hose of every size.

I would call especial attention to my carefully selected stock of

Groceries,

which I offer at the lowest possible price for Cash or Barter.

I earnestly invite the attention of our country and town people to my varied assortment, and promise to make it their interest to purchase of me.

COUNTRY PRODUCE

taken in exchange for goods upon liberal terms.

Call and look over my stock, even if you do not wish to buy just now.

Mr. T. F. CRIST, well known to the people of this section, will be found at my establishment, and will be glad to see all his old friends and customers.

R. A. WOMMACK,

Salem, N. C., April 28, 1871.-17-tf. Agent.

The United States Specie

Stationery Package,

CONTAINING

5 sheets Note Paper, 5 Envelopes,
1 Lead Pencil, 1 Penholder,
1 Oroide Gold Pen, 1 new Dime Book.

Every package is guaranteed to contain either 5, 10, 25, or 50 cents in nickel or silver.

For sale at BLUM'S BOOK-STORE,
May 5, 1871. Salem, N. C.

ZEVELY'S

DRUG STORE.

POST OFFICE BUILDING.

THOSE who wish to supply themselves with fresh and reliable

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

an always find them at the above establishment, at reasonable prices.

FANCY ARTICLES,
PERFUMERY, SOAPS,
NOTIONS
PATENT MEDICINES,

in fact everything in his line always on hand.

A. T. ZEVELY

Jan. 14, 1870

Patterson & Co's Column

SPRING & SUMMER CAMPAIGN.

SPECIAL NOTICE!

An increasing trade has induced us to purchase a LARGER STOCK OF GOODS than usual, and to add to it many new attractions.. We have adopted as our rule in business:

"QUICK SALES and SHORT PROFITS,"

Hoping, by a frequent turn of our money, to realize the same profit that slow merchants expect from selling one or two purchases a year. Trusting in this way to reward ourselves, we give the benefit of short profits to our customers.

We believe that our accumulated stock will prove ample for the wants of our trade. If mistaken, we shall order from the most reliable business houses in the northern cities, until the needs of all our customers are supplied.

The decline in many articles of merchandise warrants us in promising

LOW PRICES.

DRY GOODS:

Prints of every style and price, DeLaines, Challies, Lawns, Linen Lawns, Piques, Alpacas, Gros Grain and Japanese Silks and other late styles of Dress Goods. Swiss Muslins, in large supply, Nainsook, Mull Muslin, Brilliants, &c. A very full assortment of Brown and Bleached Muslins, Tickings, Drills, and Linen Goods.

For Gentlemen's Wear:—Elegant Black Doeskin, Fancy Cassimeres, Cottonades, Linen Duck, "Fries' Jeans," including a new and beautiful style of Tweeds now being manufactured. Also a well selected stock of READY MADE CLOTHING, both in Wool and Linen.

NOTIONS.

A larger stock than ever. Our line of Hosiery, Gloves, Veils, Trimmings, Laces, Edgings and Insertings, and Fancy Goods of all kinds cannot be excelled.

We invite the attention of the ladies to our splendid line of Corsets, seamless Kid Gloves, &c.

[illegible] and examine our stock.

BOOTS & SHOES.

In this department, we have devoted much time and labor to the selection of Ladies' Fine Shoes. We believe that we can sell a better shoe for less money than can be bought elsewhere. We have every variety of Lace, Button and Congress Gaiters, and an excellent assortment of Morocco and other Leather Shoes.

For Gentlemen we have a full assortment of Boots and Shoes including the celebrated "Burt Gaiter." Also Misses, Boys' and Children's Shoes in good supply.

HATS.

A better assortment than we have ever kept. Fur, Wool, Silk und Straw suitable for old men, young men, plain men, fancy men, and all sorts of boys.

Drugs and Dyestuffs,

SOAPS AND PERFUMERY, QUEEN AND GLASSWARE, HOLLOWWARE, Iron, Nails, &c., in full supply and at low figures.

HARDWARE.

If you wish Table Cutlery, Pocket Knives, Mechanic's Tools, Farmer's Tools, and Agricultural Implements, Building Materials, Mill Saws, Carriage and Saddlery Hardware, Shoe Findings, Cherry Seeders, Horse and Mule Shoes, &c., call upon us, and we will supply you.

GROCERIES.

We make a specialty of these Goods.

In Sugars, Teas, Coffees, Spices and like articles, we fear no Competition

OUR HOUSE shall remain "HEADQUARTERS" in the Groceryline.

We call particular attention to above partial enumeration of our stock.

We are agents for the Louderback & Smith's "Rustic Window Shades." They are cheap, convenient and durable, and are better than either the oiled or paper shades. They have had a large sale wherever introduced.

We shall strive earnestly to give satisfaction in all branches of our business, and hope that no customer will have to leave our house to make purchases elsewhere.

Feeling grateful for our past trade and hopeful for its increase in the future, we wish for our Farmers,—"the bone and sinew" of the land,—the most abundant crops, and for all classes good health and increased prosperity.

PATTERSON & CO.

Salem, N. C., April 14, 1871. 14-tf

WM. P. GRAVES, THOS. R. McDEARMON, WM. T. LAW.

Graves' Warehouse,

DANVILLE, VIRGINIA.,

FOR THE SALE OF

LEAF TOBACCO.

SALES ROOM 166 by 70 feet, with 19 skylights. Prompt attention to the interest and comfort of Planters and their teams.

March 3, 1871—9-1.

We do not RIDE AS FAST as our neighbor,

BUT WE COME WITH

NEW GOODS

EVERY WEEK;

AT LOWER PRICES. Calicoes at 6¼, 8 and 10 cents. Fine and Neat DRESS GOODS cheaper than the cheapest.

J. L. FULKERSON,

GREAT DECLINE IN GROCERIES.

CALL and see BFST ASSORTMENT in this Market.

Sugar 10, Good Coffee 18, Good Molasses 40 cents.

March 10, 1871. J. L. FULKERSON.

THE FINEST, NEATEST, BEST and NEWEST STYLES SHOES for Ladies, Misses and Children, manufactured expressly for our Sales.

Our best hand-made SHOES are warranted superior in *Style and Quality* to any in this market.

Feb. 17, 1871-7tf. J. L. FULKERSON.

THREE FINE JEWELRY

SHOW CASES

and one Iron Safe,

For sale by J. L. FULKERSON.

7-tf.

Vacuum Oil Blacking

Fits HARNESS perfectly,
Prevents Cracking,
Does not fry out or gum the surface,
Softens and preserves the Leather,
Excludes the Water,
Excellent for Boots, Shoes, Buggy-tops, &c.

Put up in Tin Cans, assorted sizes. Prices, Quart 75. Pint 50. Half pint 25.

Gives universal satisfaction.

For sale by

J. L. Fulkerson, SALEM, N. C.

Where you will also find a nicely-selected stock of

Dry-Goods, Hardware, Groceries, Yankee Notions, Hats & Caps, Boots & Shoes, Leather, Wood Ware, &c.

In fact everything usually called for, will always be kept in stock by

J. L. FULKERSON.

Very particular attention paid to the wants of the ladies.

Please give him a call and examine his stock. Jan. 6.

Black and Gold Mixed REPELLENT,

for LADIES' WATER PROOF CLOAKS.

Feb. 3–5tf J. L. FULKERSON.

LADIES' GENUINE MALTESE COLLARS, CLUNY and THREAD LACE & EDGINGS.

Feb. 3–5–tf. J. L. FULKERSON.

LOVERS OF TEA

WILL find the great THEA-NECTAR just what they want, or have their money refunded. Try it, it is cheap.

Jan. 27. J. L. FULKERSON.

MAHOGANY & ROSEWOOD grained TABLE OIL CLOTH.

a beautiful article.

Come and see, for seeing is believing, and believing is to buy of J. L. FULKERSON.

If you wish a superior article of

EXTRA GOLDEN SYRUP and Fine MUSCOVADO MOLASSES,

Call on

J. L. FULKERSON.

THERE IS NO DANGER IN USING THE Best Radiant Oil!

112 fire test. We keep only the best.

Feb. 3–5tf J. L. FULKERSON.

To Coffee Drinkers.

TRY OUR FINE CEYLON 8 'OCLOCK BREAKFAST COFFEE.

Jan. 27. J. L. FULKERSON.

FOR $2 PER LINE,

We will insert an advertisement

ONE MONTH

In Thirty-three First-class

North Carolina Newspapers,

Including Five Dailies.

We would refer to the publisher of this paper, to whom our responsibility is well known.

LIST SENT FREE.

Address GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., Advertising Agents, No. 41 Park Row New, York.

18-4w.

CHOICE FLOWER SEEDS (24 Papers for $1), Roses, Evergreens, Shrubbery (20 sorts for $5), Bulbs, Vines, &c. Send for catalogues to C. B. DENSON, Pittsboro, N. C. [18-4w.

Buy the Apple Parer, Corer and Slicer, Price $2.00 18-4w.

$10 A DAY FOR ALL with Stencil Tools Address A. E. GRAHAM, Springfield, Vt. [18-4t.

$225 A MONTH. Horse and Carriage furnished Expenses paid. H. Shaw, Alfred, Me. [18-4t

CUT THIS OUT!

And send Twenty-five Cents for a Ticket and draw a Watch, Sewing Machine, Piano, or some article of value. No blanks. Six for One Dollar. Address, PACKARD & CO., Cincinnati, Ohio. [18-4w.

THE GREAT SECRET

That every Lady should possess. Infallible. Price 50 cents. Address Box 81, Richmond, Va. [18-4w

LIST OF LETTERS,

REMAINING in the Post Office at Salem, N. C. May 1st, 1871.

LADIES' LIST.

Mrs. Jane Brimmer, Mrs. Phebe Jane Diland, Mrs. Manda Hull, Miss Nancy Hanes, Angeline, col'd., care Madison Leach, Miss Amanda Miller, Mrs. Phebe Bobbins, Mrs. Caroline Redmond, Miss Rosa Shaw, Miss Sallie Whitfield, Miss S. A Williams.

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

J. C. Rominger, G. H. Booker, J. W. Cole, N. S. Charles, James Huffman, Henry Johnson, A. D. Kelly, Dan'l. P. Lang, C. T. McCann, Alex. Moore, Merit Mires, M. Naper, William Offerman, J. or G. Phulps or Fulps, Wilis Parish, A. F. Pitts, Isaac C. Rich, G. W. Sheets, James Smith, care William Butler.

H. W. SHORE.

A RARE CHANCE.

ON the 16th of May next, at one o'clock, I will offer at public sale at the court-house in Winston, that *valuable property*, known as

HALL'S CORNER.

It is admitted to be the best stand for business in this country, lying at the court-house square, and at the intersection of two of the principal roads leading to Winston, Salem and the Railroad depot.

Terms made known on day of sale.

H. W. FRIES.

Salem, N. C., April 19th, 1871.-16-1m.

Blacksmith Wanted

TO take charge of a shop where plenty of work can be done. For further particulars apply to

H. W. FRIES.

Salem, N. C., April 19, 1871.-16-1m.

HOPE.

Despair not, though thy sun may seem,
In darkness to have set;
Though black the clouds above it beam
Like fire, by fury met.
Though every cloud may seem too dense,
For light to penetrate;
Though on the fringing hangs suspense,
And darkness seems thy fate.

Hope thou 'twill not thus ever be,
For thee in gloom to grope;
For soon the bright light thou shalt see,
Soon the dark clouds will ope',
The silver lining will appear,
The fringing to begild,
And with its brush the center near,
Thy golden cloud to build.

Look up, out peeps the King of day,
His rays spread near and far,
They sweetly smile, not in dismay,
They know thy gloom they bar.
Once more they spread their brilliant brush,
Once more a stroke they give;
At this array all shadows rush,
And now, behold you live!

Hope on, "Thy faith has made thee whole,"
And ne'er, oh! ne'er despair,
The All-wise God can fill thy soul,
With blessings rich and rare.
Judge not the Lord by feeble sense,
But trust Him for His grace,
Behind a frowning Providence,
He hides a smiling face.

Splendid Offers.

It is well known that the regular subscription to Demorest's Monthly Magazine is $3. That we may bring our Journal to every house in this place, we have made arrangements, by which we are enabled to send the PEOPLE'S PRESS and DEMOREST'S MONTHLY for $3 50.

DEMOREST'S ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY combines the most useful, comprehensive and complete Magazine now issued. It employs only first-class writers in all its numerous departments, including Music, Stories, Poetry, Household Matters, Architecture, and Gardening; and its Fashions are unquestionably far ahead of all others, both for beauty and originality. Demorest's Monthly for handsome typography, high-toned literature, and first-class illustrations, fully entitles it to the claim of being the model Parlor Magazine of America.

We will club the People's Press with the following Magazines and illustrated papers at the annexed reduced rates. This is a good opportunity to secure the best periodical literature of the country.

THE PEOPLE'S PRESS AND

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Salem, N. C., Jan. 1871.

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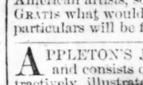

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March 3, 1871-9-3m.

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Salem, N. C., March 31, 1871.-13-tf.

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